

## Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is a tower of strength abroad.

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

## Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar**

**WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.**  
It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.  
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.  
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.  
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.  
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.  
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, N. Y.

**PENNYROYAL WAFERS.**  
Prescription of a physician will be found in every bottle of these wafers. They are used for the treatment of female diseases. It is monthly with perfect success. It is over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, and effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers. Do not take any substitute, or inferior preparation for sealed packages. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box. Sole and only makers and Utah by A. C. SMITH & CO., Agents.

**JOSLIN & PARK'S**  
170 S. Main Street.

Headquarters for everything in the line of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fancy Goods and Novelties.

A new and elegant line of

**Gorham Sterling Silverware**

In fancy and table pieces, just received.

We carry a line of goods that are not carried by any other house. Don't fail to see them. We buy direct from the manufacturers and not from the jobbers, saving our customers one profit.

Clocks, Brides, Gold and Silver-Headed Cane, Plated Silverware are the finest ever displayed in the West.

We have lately added a line of the celebrated

**ELECTRIC RAZORS AND SCISSORS.**

With and without cases, which make an elegant Christmas present.

Give Us a Call and See for Yourself. Agents for the

**PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO. WATCH.**

Special Attention Paid to Orders by Mail.

**Hall's Safe and Lock Co.**

Sole Manufacturers of

Hall's Patent Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof

**SAFES**

Bank Locks, Etc. Merchants', Bankers' and Jewelers' Safes, Express Boxes and House Safes.

**L. R. TERRA, Agent, Salt Lake City**

**SALT LAKE**

Building and Mfg. Co.,

Contractors and Builders.

DEALERS IN

**LUMBER**

ash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding,

Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Etc.

umber Saved and Dressed to Order

38 to 40 North, Second West St.

Telephone N. 1.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

## The Perjury Case Against Byron W. Brown

## ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Other Business Before Judges Sandford, Henderson and Soreman, on Saturday.

The case of the United States of America, respondent, vs. Byron W. Brown, appellant, was argued before the three judges yesterday. The defendant had been convicted of the crime of perjury in the First District Court, and he had moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. The motion was overruled in the court below, and an appeal taken.

The evidence in the court below tended to show that at the February, 1888, of the First District Court, sitting at Provo, the defendant was summoned and appeared as a grand juror of said court; that there were numerous cases of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation pending and awaiting the action of said grand jury, and defendant was duly sworn and examined as to his qualifications to sit as a grand juror; that in the course of said examination defendant, in answer to questions of the district attorney, stated that he did not believe polygamy was right; he believed it was wrong; that he

did not believe it right to cohabit with more than one woman, even if there were no law against it. The defendant further stated that he was a member of the Mormon church, and had recently returned from a mission; that defendant was challenged, for what cause does not appear, and was excused. Some time after said examination he was asked by various friends why he made the statements he did upon the examination, and answered in such a way that he knew polygamy was right; that with him it was no longer a matter of belief. Defendant was a member of the Mormon Church and held the office of Seventy and had recently returned from a mission to the Southern States; that at the August election in 1887, when the constitution for the State of Utah was presented to the voters of the Territory for ratification, defendant was an agent of the People's Party in securing votes for the constitution, and at or near the polls on election day stated to one of the witnesses that it was right to

make polygamy a crime in the Constitution, so that only those who were good and pure would venture into it in the face of the penalties provided. The evidence tended to show that his general reputation for truth and veracity is good, and it further appeared that belief in the rightness of polygamy is not essential to membership or good standing in the Mormon church. The above is in substance the evidence upon the trial of the case.

The case was argued by Peters for the respondent and Thurman for the appellant. Mr. Peters claimed that he was either guilty of perjury or else he was a hypocrite. Replying to this, Mr. Thurman said: "It is, and perhaps honestly, claimed by perhaps the larger portion of non-believers in the Mormon creed that Mormons, as a rule,

are not sincere in their professed belief in the rightfulness of polygamy, but that the institution and practice of that principle has its foundation in the baser instincts of human nature—sensuality and lust. It is not pertinent to our hypothesis to moralize upon the correctness or incorrectness of this proposition; but we respectfully submit that it is unjust and inconsistent on the one hand to assume that Mormons, as a rule, do not believe in polygamy, in order to characterize them as knaves and hypocrites; and on the other hand to presume that they do believe in it, in order to get them into the penitentiary. If men are to be convicted upon presumptions let them at least be founded upon the common observations and experiences of men; unless they are founded they have no place in a court of justice. It cannot be denied in the case at bar that the defendant was convicted upon presumptions alone; his opposing statements afforded no clue to his actual belief, his membership and position in the Mormon Church, and the so-called presumptions flowing therefrom were wrongfully, as we believe, suffered by the jury to overcome the presumption of innocence, and for this reason and because we believe the evidence was insufficient, the defendant requests that the case be remanded and a new trial ordered.

## THE CASE AGAINST CLARK.

The case of the United States vs. Joseph Clark was also argued during the day, submitted and taken under advisement.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Public worship will be conducted in the various churches to-day as follows:

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS—Salt Lake Stake of Zion, Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Meeting will be held in the Tabernacle at 2 o'clock, and in the Ward meeting houses in the evening at the usual hour.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL—Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 2:45 p. m. Evening prayer and instruction at 7:30 p. m. Bible class at 8:15 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The Rev. J. Brainerd Threlk, pastor. Public worship with sermon by the pastor, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Society of Christian Endeavor at 5 p. m. Seats free, and everybody cordially welcomed at all services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Public worship at 11 a. m. and preaching by the Rev. G. C. Nielsen. Sabbath school at 12:25. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Evening service at 7:30 and preaching by the pastor. Seats free at all these services.

DANISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, corner of Third South and Third East streets. Preaching service at 2 o'clock p. m. Sabbath school immediately after the service. Danish people are especially invited, all others are welcome.

## THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.

## The Business Transacted at the Meeting Last Night.

The regular meeting of the Real Estate Board was held in the office of Kelsey & Gillespie last night, the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce being used by a meeting of the board of directors of that body. After the reading of the minutes, the president stated that he had submitted the question of the time taxes become a lien on real estate to the city attorney and others. It was decided that property is assessed according to its value on January 1st, but that it did not make the taxes due on that date. The application of M. K. Parsons was submitted, after which W. H. Sells, chairman of the railroad committee, reported that they had co-operated with the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the amount of subscriptions now secured was in the neighborhood of \$80,000 with \$25,000 more in sight and \$40,000 to rustle for to complete the \$105,000 they had started out to secure. Mr. Sells stated that the committee was in good spirits and would get there if sole leather holds out. They had plenty of moral support, but what was needed was something substantial.

The committee appointed to secure a room in which to hold the regular meetings of the Real Estate Board, presented the following communication from the Chamber of Commerce:

Whereas, This board of directors recognizes in the Salt Lake Real Estate Board, an organization whose energies are put forth in the interests of our city, and for the express purpose of holding the material interests of all property owners in Salt Lake as well as the welfare of our citizens. Now, therefore, to show our full appreciation of the efforts of the members of the said board, in rendering such assistance as they have from time to time, we generously proffered, in aid of the work which is in the legitimate line of the Chamber of Commerce, and for that the secretary of this Chamber deliver a copy of this resolution to said board at once.

The advertising committee requested further time; which was granted.

Col. Murray then introduced Geo. H. Scott, who made some remarks on the lack of advertising matters in the east concerning Utah and her resources. The people seem to know all about Denver, but they know nothing about Salt Lake City is very limited and when they meet a man from this city it is almost impossible to get away from them. Plenty of advertising by pamphlets and otherwise would be very beneficial to the Territory.

The names of William Fuller, E. F. Jones and W. H. Cassaday were reported favorably and they were duly elected to membership; after which the board adjourned.

## A LITTLE PALACE.

The Ross Drug Store in the Scott-Auerbach Building.

The drug store recently opened by Mr. L. F. Ross in the handsome north store of the Scott-Auerbach building is a perfect little palace, both as concerns architectural beauty and the class of goods carried. The neat, convenient appointments and the tasteful arrangement of show cases, with their wealth of attractive articles, make it a place worth visiting.

Mr. Ross is a new comer, but he has shown himself in Salt Lake by his heavy investment, and he is so rapidly making new friends that he will soon place himself where he belongs, in the ranks of our solid and reliable business men.

He carries a full line of drugs of every description and purpose to make a reputation on the purity and freshness of his medicines. Mr. A. J. Lewis, who is a thorough pharmacist, has charge of the prescription desk. A full line of the best domestic and imported cigars is always on hand.

As a sort of a side issue, Mr. Ross will shortly put in an elegant line of wall papers, a specialty upon which he has made a big reputation. He will cater to first-class trade in all his departments and all he asks is a fair trial. He'll guarantee the rest.

## Another Railroad.

DENVER, Colo., January 19.—Money was raised here to-day to immediately push the completion of the Pueblo, Gunnison & Pacific Railroad. This will give Pueblo another road to the southern coal fields, and will make the fifteen railroad radiating from this city. There are now fourteen operating from here under five railroad systems.

## To Secure Costs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—In the circuit court, to-day, the rule taken on behalf of Wharton Barker against Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz, for security of costs in his suit against Barker, came up and the court fixed that security to be entered at \$1,000.

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## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

## A Son Murders His Aged Mother.

## A CHAPTER OF CRIMINAL ACTS.

Shortage of a Treasurer of an Episcopal Mission and a Church Trustee—Miss Coffin Indignant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 19.—The steamer Ruth, which arrived last night from Teptonville, Tenn., brought information of a murder and probable lynching. The facts, as known are as follows: Christmas eve, an old lady residing near Teptonville was murdered and robbed of \$400. Suspicion pointed to her son, his wife and her father as the perpetrators. Her son and wife had been married against the mother's wishes. All three were arrested for the crime but the wife was released, the son and father-in-law being held to answer an indictment for murder. When the Ruth passed Teptonville it was rumored that the woman had confessed that her husband and her father committed the crime. Preparations were being made to lynch the men. Nothing definite can be learned, only the rumor which reports the hanging of the alleged murderers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 19.—Near Chili station, last night, Mrs. Ingram Davis was brutally murdered by her hired man, who escaped. A later report says the name of the woman is Mary J. Hale, aged 60, and was murdered by Chris. Burger or Stickleburger, aged 16, who beat her to death with a boot and horribly mangled her. The object was robbery.

At noon, to-day, Berger, the escaping murderer, was seen in Churchillville, and recognized by a resident of that village, who had heard of the tragedy. He was pursued by officers, and he took to the country. After a chase of several miles he was brought to bay, but pulling out a revolver he had stolen, threatened to shoot. He then turned, and before the officer could seize him shot himself three times in the head. The revolver was a small one and none of the shots had a serious effect. After being secured he was brought to this city.

FARETT, Mo., January 19.—This morning Flora Robb, aged 16, shot and fatally wounded Mrs. E. J. Johnson and then committed suicide. The act was committed because Mrs. Johnson objected to her son's marriage to Miss Kour.

## SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

New York, January 19.—The late Henry P. Marshall, for twenty years cashier of the Seamen's Savings Bank, has been discovered short in his accounts. He was treasurer of the Episcopal Mission for Seamen, which loses \$250,000; St. George's Church, for which he was trustee, \$25,000; Miss Martine, a venerable lady, \$35,000, and other societies for smaller sums.

## GOVERNOR SWINEFORD.

He reaffirms the Statements Previously Made.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The annual report of Governor Swineford upon the operations of the Alaska Commercial Company was laid before both Houses of Congress to-day. The governor reaffirms and emphasizes the accusations heretofore made against the company in its dealings with the natives other than those living on the Seal Island. Concerning the treatment of these, he has no word of complaint. He also says the company's contract with government relative to the taking of fur seals, in his opinion, faithfully observed. The company's treatment of the main land natives, he characterizes as unjust and cruel in the extreme. Referring to the denial of the charges against the company in his last annual report, he says:

## "I NOW REITERATE"

every one of those charges, though I know full well that the investigation made by the committee of Congress holding its sessions in Washington and calling as witnesses only those who have been recipients of the company's favors, is not likely to arrive at any just conclusion as to their truth or falsity. I can only say that each and every statement I have made concerning the operations of the company is susceptible of the clearest and most convincing proof, but evidence will not be found lying around loose in the cities of Washington and San Francisco. It must be sought for among the people who have suffered its oppressions, rather than among the persons of those who have had free transportation on United States ships, and have been wined and dined at the tables of the company's officers and agents. A sub-committee of Congress going over the route taken by me in my recent cruise, and assuring the people of its protection against still greater oppression after its departure, will have no difficulty whatever in finding evidence to prove the truth of every statement I have made.

## Jacques and Boulanger.

PARIS, January 19.—The Free Masons have issued a pronouncement against General Boulanger, and are inviting members of the order here to support Jacques, his opponent for the vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine. The Radical federation of 1783 has issued a manifesto urging the electors of Paris not to support Boulanger. General Boulanger has made a special appeal to the workmen of Paris to support him again and repudiate the idea of a dictatorship.

## Brief telegrams.

JAY GOULD will take a rest, and will probably go south.

The new White Star steamer Teutonic, which was launched at Belfast Saturday, is the largest vessel afloat being 582 feet long, and of nearly 10,000 tons burthen.

ROBERT SEYMOUR, United States vice-consul at Queenstown, is dead.

Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild gave a dinner, on Saturday, in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. and Mrs. Morton called at the White House on Saturday, and were cordially received by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

## "JACK THE RIPPER."

## Has He an Apothe in Salt Lake City?

The sensational cutting affray which occurred a week ago this morning and is still shrouded in mystery, coupled with at least one other equally as mysterious, though not so vicious, and rumors of several other similar occurrences of late, has led people to wonder whether the famous "Jack the Ripper" has not struck this city, and hereafter every corner howler who strikes town with his patent medicines will be suspiciously watched lest he turn out to be the only original Dr. Tumblety.

## SLASHING OF WOODFORD.

The victim of last Sunday morning, have already been published as far as they have come to light, but there was a similar occurrence on Monday night, which has so far been kept very quiet. It appears that one Woodford, who lives on Fifth East Street, between First and Second South, was returning home on Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when a man jumped from behind a tree and

## BEGAN TO CARVE HIM

with a long knife. Woodford was knocked down and was entirely at his assailant's mercy, when the fellow, for some reason or other, left his victim and ran away.

Woodford had a couple of bad cuts, one on the forehead and the other on the cheek, but neither were very serious and he is now almost well.

There was a rumor about town last night of a mysterious cutting affray on the State road, but as it could not be verified it is possibly only a rumor.

## THE ORIGINAL JACK

is with us must be scouted, but there are many who believe that he has an apostle in our midst. It is a well-known fact that the minds of many people are so strongly influenced by stories of such horrors as the White-chapel murders that they feel an irresistible impulse to follow in the footsteps of the perpetrator. It is not only the mind of the small boy that is affected by fiction or facts of the dime-novel stripe; they often take hold upon the mind of an adult so strongly that the desire to perpetrate some awful crime grows upon them and cannot be shaken off until they have accomplished the deed or have been foiled in the attempt. So the events of the past week have led some to believe that some ambitious Salt Lake is attempting to emulate the only Jack. Those who advance this theory say we may look for some interesting developments before very long.

## A Fine Painting.

Without ostentation, or even the amount of advertising which might properly be indulged in an enterprise of far more moderate merit an allegorical painting entitled "Eternal Day" has been placed upon exhibition in this city. It is truly a grand conception, beautifully placed upon canvas. Not often do our citizens have an opportunity of seeing so fine a specimen of art. One thing which adds to the remarkable character of the painting is that it is the work of a young lady who was born in the wilds of Washington Territory and reared in Oregon, a region about as far from what are deemed art centers and circles as one could well get on this continent. Miss Adele B. Carter is her name. The picture illustrates a poem, written by the artist, having the same title, and she recites it in the style of a finished elocutionist.

An admission fee of 25 cents is charged to see the picture, but lovers of art will not regret the time and expense of seeing it. The place of exhibition is 114 West First South Street.

## The Influence of Mountain Forests.

The following paragraph appears in a paper recently read by Mr. Henry Gannett, Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, before the Philosophical Society of Washington:

"Although forests have no influence upon precipitation, yet they do exert a certain economic influence. Without increasing rainfall, they, in commerce with other forms of vegetation, economize that which falls, retaining it somewhat as a reservoir, and retaining its rapid descent into streams. In this way, too, forests tend to reduce the amount of floods and to regulate the flow of rivers, thus preventing disaster and improving navigation. This retention of the rainfall is, however, accompanied by a rapid evaporation from the leaf surface of the forest, whereby a considerable proportion of the rainfall returns to the atmosphere without reaching the earth. On this account it is urged and I think with reason that in a arid region, which is dependent for irrigation upon its streams, it is advisable to cut away as rapidly as possible all the forests, especially upon the mountains, where most of the rain falls, in order that as much of the precipitation as possible may be collected in the streams. This will cause not a decrease in the annual flow of the streams, as commonly supposed, but an increase, cooled with a greater concentration of the flow in the spring months, and result in rendering fertile a greater area of the arid region. It may be added that the forests in the arid region are thus disappearing with commensurate rapidity."

There are two reasons why Mr. Gannett's sweeping denial of the value of mountain forests cannot be accepted. In the first place, the fact is still to be demonstrated that the evaporation from the leaves of trees exceeds in volume the evaporation from the unprotected surface of the ground stripped of the same trees, the evaporation of course increasing in proportion to the dryness of the atmosphere. The truth of Mr. Gannett's statement can only be proved by measuring the total annual flow of two streams with water-sheds of similar extent and contour, and influenced by precisely similar climatic conditions—one cleared and the other forest-covered. Such a record, we believe, has never been kept. But until such a method is adopted to demonstrate the soundness of his views, it is prudent to hold to the well established fact that the evaporation from the surface of cleared land largely exceeds that from ground covered with forests. The increased flow of streams, during the early spring months, must be stored

in artificial reservoirs, constructed at no great distance from their sources. If the clearing of the mountain sides is to result in rendering more fertile a greater area of the arid region, or the flow of water, whether it is increased or diminished by the destruction of the forests, will have passed away before it is needed for purpose of irrigation. Artificial reservoirs for the storage, for subsequent use, of the spring flow of rivers in mountain regions, can be made, under some circumstances, valuable adjuncts to the natural reservoirs existing in forest-covered water-sheds. But there are two serious objections to them. Water stored in this way is subject to enormous evaporation, which increases in proportion as it is most needed—a fact which may be expected to seriously affect the value of any system of irrigation in our arid western Territories, based solely upon the use of artificial reservoirs. The danger, too, that such reservoirs, however solidly they are constructed, may be carried away during periods of exceptional floods, is very great; and the danger increases with the spring flow of the river which, as Mr. Gannett points out, is concentrated at that season in proportion as the water shed is deprived of its natural covering. An artificial reservoir at the head of a stream is always a danger and a menace to the people living below it; and while such reservoirs will no doubt have to be built in several places if the arid west is ever to be redeemed by irrigation in any comprehensive way, it will be simply folly to throw away, by allowing the forests to be destroyed, the opportunity of reducing this danger to a minimum—Garden and Forest.

## Another Victim.

The little 4-year-old son of W. W. Calder, mention of whose sickness has been made in THE HERALD several times, died yesterday afternoon of diphtheria. The little boy was taken ill on Monday last, and on Tuesday it was discovered that diphtheria had developed. On Thursday the child was expected to die at any minute, but the next day there was an apparent change for the better. Yesterday, however, the treacherous disease returned with force and death ensued. Though still but a babe he was a bright little fellow, and all the happiness he carried into the home of his parents is now gone, save only the fond remembrance of his short life. Mr. and Mrs. Calder will have the sympathy of all in their great bereavement.

The funeral will leave the residence at 10 o'clock this morning, and a short service will be held at the grave.

## It is Whispered.

New York, January 19.—Several English naval officers arrived here to-day per steamship Nevada. It is reported they were bound for Bermuda but they declined to state their errand. It is whispered about, however, that the party would eventually turn up in a Haytian port, with a view to making observations as to the advisability of sending a British man of war to protect English residents.

## The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, medicine is remarkably beneficial. I assure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

## General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malaria exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Plunkham, South Molunhee, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla for good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

## Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."